

WEATHER.

Fair in interior and overcast on the coast Tuesday; Wednesday fair, mild temperature.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 39,750

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS PARTLY MANNED BY AMERICANS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES IN ATLANTIC

Whether There Has Been Violation of Neutral Rights or Pledges, Not Decided.

REPORTS YET TOO MEAGER

Evidence is That the Rowanmore Was Doing Its Utmost to Escape When Fired Upon.

MARINA WAS NOT WARNED?

Seventy of Crew of the Latter Reported Missing.

Washington, October 30.—Preliminary reports of the sinking by German submarines of the British steamers Marina and Rowanmore, partly manned by Americans, were too incomplete tonight to enable officials at the State Department to form an opinion as to whether there had been a violation of neutral rights or of pledges given the United States by Germany.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment further than to admit that the reports appeared more serious than the usual routine dispatches announcing the destruction of belligerent merchantmen, and that full information would be awaited with interest. On its face, the case of the Marina reported by Consul Frost at Queens-town presents the gravest situation that has arisen since the sinking of the channel liner Sussex, which brought the American and German governments to the verge of a break.

Sunk Without Warning.—Although he cautioned that his information was "provisional," the consul cabled that the Marina, a horse transport with a mixed crew of British and Americans, was reported sunk without warning by German submarine 100 miles west of Cape Clear and that 70 of the crew of 104 were missing. Press dispatches have indicated that the missing men might reach shore in their boats later. Another message from Mr. Frost said members of the crew of the Rowanmore, including Americans, had been shelled in their boats while abandoning the ship after being chased by a submarine for 40 minutes. There were no casualties.

Not a Transport.—According to the Newport News agents of the Marina's owners the Donalson Line, the vessel, with some 50 man-horse herders aboard, was not un-der charter to the British government as a transport but was engaged in her regular trade and her contraband cargo would be required to make due provisions for the safety of the ship's company unless she was sunk in the act of attempting to escape.

Appointing to Newport upon the accuracy of the fire reports, whether the Marina actually was attacked without warning or whether she is to be re-considered as only another of the scores of British carriers that have gone to the bottom as the result of their skippers' desperate efforts to outrun enemy shells.

Until a full report has come from Consul Frost no step will be taken by the State Department. Frost regarded as a thorough investigator and has played a part in determining the facts in many of the most important submarine accidents including the destruction of the Lusitania. Affidavits of American survivors are expected from him within a day or two.

Officials are optimistic. Most of the officials of the department are inclined to be very optimistic. They point out that time after time that accounts have made it illegal, and that the ship had been sunk illegally, and that in every instance since the Sussex complete reports have proved that no laws or pledges had been violated by the submarine destroyer.

SEVERAL TAR HEELS WERE ABOARD STEAMSHIP MARINA WHEN THE VESSEL SAILED

Fletcher Sedberry, Fayetteville; J. C. Baird, Jr., Charlotte, and F. C. Davis, Wake Forest, Among Fifty Who Signed as Horsemen at Newport News—Vessel Declared to Have Been a Bona Fide Merchantmen of Donaldson Line.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 30.—The steamer Marina, reported sunk without warning by gunfire from a German submarine off the Irish coast with the loss of several American lives, was a bona fide merchant vessel, according to agents of the Donaldson Line here, and was not in the service of the British government. The Marina sailed from this port for Glasgow, October 25, with 50 Americans aboard, carrying a number of horses and a general cargo, most of the Americans having signed for the round trip as horsemen.

"The Marina was one of our regular steamers plying between here and Glasgow," it was said today at the offices of the agents, "and was owned and operated as a merchantman by the Donaldson Line. She carried general cargo and sometimes horses for the British government but she had not been commandeered and still retained her character as a merchantman."

List of Americans Aboard.—Following are the Americans, all white, on board the Marina when the vessel sailed from here:

F. H. Smith, Philadelphia, foreman; J. S. Clark, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Robbins, Richmond, Va.; William Cullen, Philadelphia, assistant foreman. Horsemen: S. A. Devin and George Rogers, Norfolk, Va.; Andrew Craig, Springfield, O.; T. S. Hamlin, Edgar Mills and Charles Horky, Baltimore; A. T. Wence, Sheridan, W. Va.; B. Sinclair, J. Arnold, F. A. Arnold and Andrew G. Robinson, Baltimore; James F. Foley, Salem, Mass.; James Bridge, Salem, Mass.; George W. Wheeler, Lancaster, Pa.; T. E. Engle, Baltimore; J. J. Harrison, Philadelphia; Eddie Martin, Chicago; Charles Hines and Walter T. Blainey, Baltimore; John H. Olsen, Boston; R. F. Clark and N. Little, Chicago; F. C. Davis, Wake Forest, N. C.; Harry F. Jones, Baltimore; Tom Anderson, Oklahoma; E. W. Ryan, Baltimore; Ed Kildal, St. Paul, Minn.; M. L. Hunt, Baltimore; John J. Ryley and L. Harvey, New York; P. D. Brown, Upperville, Va.; Edgar Scherrer, Washington, D. C.; J. R. C. Brown, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Middleton, Fredericksburg, Va.; H. B. Bennett, Richmond, Va.; G. M. Hays, Norfolk; Thomas J. Brannigan, Charleston, S. C.; Jack Davis, Roanoke; Robert Harris, Robert Barton, Richmond, Va.; George Fletcher Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. C. Baird, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; Daniel P. Thomas and John P. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; and George J. Lancaster, N. Y.

SEDBERRY ADVISED MOTHER HE WAS GOING ON A HORSE SHIP. (Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 30.—George Fletcher Sedberry, reported to be on board the Marina when it was sunk off the coast of Ireland, is the son of Mrs.

H. O. Sedberry, of this city. He was last heard from by his relatives here when his mother received a letter written at Newport News on September 29 in which he said "When you get this I will be on the way to Egypt," explaining that he was going on a horse ship. The name of the ship was not given, but the Marina, according to a dispatch from Newport News, sailed from that port on September 21st. That, together with the information contained in a newspaper dispatch that he was on board the Marina, is all that the members of the young man's family here know of his late movements.

Before leaving for the war zone, Mr. Sedberry held a position as proof-reader on the Raleigh News and Observer, having left here in June to accept the place.

A brother, Mr. H. B. Sedberry, was formerly employed as a drug clerk by Mr. J. Frank Jarman, of Wilmington, but left several months ago to go to Bladenboro.

JOHN M. PARKER TO STUMP MICHIGAN FOR MR. WILSON

Other Progressive Leaders to Accompany Him on Special Train

Chicago, Oct. 30.—John M. Parker, of Louisiana, Progressive party nominee for vice-president, will campaign in Michigan for President Wilson beginning Wednesday, November 1. With him will be a number of other Progressive leaders and the party will travel by special train.

Tomorrow night, Mr. Parker will address a mass meeting in Chicago. Among the other Bull Moose leaders who will speak at the Progressive Democratic rally in Chicago will be Francis J. Heiney, of California, former Judge Albert D. Norton, of Missouri; Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; E. M. Lee, of Indiana, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois.

CONTRACT FOR DRYDOCK AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD AWARDED

Price is Less Than \$2,500,000—Congressional Limit \$3,500,000.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The contract for constructing the 1,000-foot drydock at the Norfolk navy yard was awarded today to the George Leary Construction Company, of New York, at a price of \$2,442,594. The limit of cost fixed by Congress was \$3,500,000.

The basin will be 1,020 feet long over all, with a minimum width of 110 feet, and a draft of 40 feet, three inches. It will be long enough to accommodate the new battle cruisers, which will be 850 feet over all. By the construction of an in-gate it will be possible to divide the basin into two smaller docks when its full length is not needed.

ARE CONFIDENT THAT MR. WILSON WILL WIN

Outlook from Washington is for President's Re-Election.

Democrats Sure of the Senate, But Entertain Some Apprehension for Safety of the House, Republicans' Chief Hope Now.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Democrats in Washington today are confident that President Wilson will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Chairman Doremus, of the Congressional campaign committee, and Col. Robert Newman (Savoyard), are confident that not only will Mr. Wilson be given another four years in the White House but that the House and Senate will be Democratic by an increased majority.

There is no doubt that the present outlook points to victory for Mr. Wilson. There is little, if any, reason to believe that it will be Democratic. Every report so far received in Washington indicates that the Republicans are making inroads on the Democratic majority and unless something drastic is done the Republicans have an excellent chance of taking over the lower branch of Congress after March 4, 1917. Doremus, who by the way is a well informed and intelligent statesman, still believes he will be able to maintain a slight majority in the House.

He is working day and night for his (Continued on Page Two.)

VIRGINIANS STORING FOR LONG DRY SPELL

Saloons Close With Their Stores Practically Exhausted.

Right of Citizens to Keep More Than Amount Stipulated in Prohibition Law is Yet to be Tested. Busy Day Yesterday.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30.—With but one day left in which intoxicating beverages may be sold legally in Virginia, reports from all sections of the state tell of vast quantities of liquor being stored away in the homes of citizens for future use. In Richmond today hundreds of moving vans and delivery wagons have formed an almost endless procession and thousands of gallons have been delivered to private homes.

The right of citizens to keep more than the amount stipulated in the new prohibition law remains to be tested in the courts. Every city and town in the state tells the same story of liquor being stored away in large quantities. When the saloons and other liquor houses closed their doors tonight their stores were practically exhausted. Many already have closed because they have nothing more to sell.

In Newport News and some of the smaller towns, all Halloween festivities have been officially postponed or forbidden in order to avert disorders incident to the closing of the saloons. In Richmond the officials have declined to interfere and Halloween revelers will be unrestrained. Churches and religious societies will hold prayer meetings. (Continued on Page Two.)

SAYS DURATION OF WAR DEPENDS UPON TEUTONS' ENEMIES

Von Hindenburg Says Situation is as Good as Possible, and All Will be Well in Future.

OUTLINES PRESENT STATUS

Do Not Think of Peace; Absolutely Decided to Continue the War, Says Von Ludendorff.

Berlin, Oct. 30. (via Sayville).—"The situation is as good as possible, and all will be well also in the future."

Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German general staff, described the present war situation to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, whom he received at headquarters in the presence of General von Ludendorff, first quartermaster general. As to the duration of the war, Field Marshal von Hindenburg said:

"That depends upon our enemies. Prophesying does not pay; during a war one had better leave it alone. It is possible that the year 1917 will bring battles which will decide the war. However, I do not know and nobody knows. I only know that we will fight this war to a final decision."

General von Ludendorff here added: "We are absolutely decided to continue the war, as is shown with sufficient clearness by the measures of the allied (Teutonic) army commands."

This interview with the chief of staff was given out today by the Overseas News Agency for publication. It continues:

"The correspondent in turn reported to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the general feeling in Austria-Hungary, declaring it was one of confidence and satisfaction, but that, as everywhere, the end of the war was wished for. The field marshal replied: All Wish for Peace."

"That we all wish; understand this well. The Austro-Hungarian people have given out today by the Overseas News Agency, for publication. It continues: "The correspondent in turn reported to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the general feeling in Austria-Hungary, declaring it was one of confidence and satisfaction, but that, as everywhere, the end of the war was wished for. The field marshal replied: All Wish for Peace."

"Tell your Austrian friends that there is only one efficient means for ending the war, a firm will to end the war by victory. Every soldier and all others must work together; they must realize that no way but war leads to peace. Munition is not all; not grenades, but the morale of the troops brings the final decision and the morale of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops is superior to that of all our adversaries."

Asked whether there was any chance that war would be culminated by a decisive blow, General von Ludendorff said:

"Perhaps. The trend of events must show this. I prefer to make no statement."

As to whether the Russian masses shall be exhausted, Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied: "They are already becoming so; the Russian army commanders have charged themselves with that. There is no doubt also that new masses will grow up in Russia. But that makes no difference to us, too, we have enough men. Germany has a profusion of reserves, and in Austria-Hungary the reserves are by no means exhausted. We never were afraid of the Russian numerical strength. We know no numerical superiority."

"The new Russian armies are as good and as bad as the former. The main quality of the Russian soldier is blind obedience. He makes no progress of a military kind; only the Russian artillery has become more efficient on account of instruction by French and Japanese officers, who partly command. But our artillery remains superior."

"During a certain period the Russians had more munitions than they formerly have, but their supplies now have become diminished because of the end of importation by way of Archangel and Vladivostok."

Both One Programme.—Asked whether in the opinion of the chief of staff, the termination of the war was only possible in the East, Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied: "People don't know what nonsense they talk. One does a great injustice to an army commander by attributing to him a programme. He certainly has a view of war, but there is no prepared plan of war. But there is no prepared plan of war. (Continued on Page Two.)"

Both The Deutschland And The Bremen Lost?

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 30. (via Paris).—The National Zeitung, of Basel, prints the following concerning the German submarines Bremen and Deutschland.

"Both the Bremen and the Deutschland have been lost—either captured or sunk. The Bremen never reached the United States and returned. The Deutschland during her second trip across the Atlantic in September under the name Weser also disappeared. Submarine U-53 was sent in search of the vessel but found no trace of them. The loss of the two commercial submarines has not yet been officially admitted."

GERMANS SUCCEEDED SOUTH OF SOMME

Recapture Parts of Their Former Trenches, Taking 412 Frenchmen Prisoner.

FALL BACK NORTH OF RIVER

Teutons Continue Advance in Dobrudja Region—Russians Fall in Volhynia to Break Lines, Suffering Casualties.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 31.—The Russian, Serbian and Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have assumed the offensive, according to the semi-official news agency's Odessa correspondent.

In a vigorous counter attack, launched with huge effectiveness, the Germans facing the French south of the Somme river in France have been able to re-capture parts of their former trenches north of LaMaisonnette and in the region of Blaches. In addition 412 Frenchmen were made prisoner by the Germans.

To the north of the river, however, both the French and the British succeeded in advancing their lines, the British between Les Boeuifs and Morval and the French northwest of Sailly-Saillisel. In the latter engagement 60 Germans were captured.

While in the Dobrudja region of Rumania the Teutonic allies are keeping up their advance on the Transylvanian front the Rumanians are still fighting hard in the Prahova valley and the Jial valley, where fresh gains have been made by them. In the Rothernthurn pass region, the Austro-Hungarian front the Austro-Germans, but admits that southwest of the Szurdok pass the Rumanians have forced the Austro-German columns to fall back.

In massed formation the Russians in Volhynia to the west of Pustynoy again endeavored to break the Teutonic line only again to be defeated with heavy casualties, according to Berlin. Another Russian attack east of Szelzov also was repulsed by the Germans.

Heavy Fighting in Serbia.—Heavy fighting is still going on at the end of the Czerpa river in Serbia, the French and Serbians being engaged there with the Germans and Bulgarians.

Berlin reports that all the attacks by the Entente forces in this district thus far have failed. On the Dolran front the British have raided a German-Bulgarian position, inflicting considerable casualties on the occupants of the trenches.

GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED AFTER SHOOTING DOWN 40 AEROPLANES

Berlin, via Sayville, Oct. 30.—Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, collided with another aeroplane in the course of an aerial combat on October 28 and on landing behind the German lines died as a result of injuries. On October 27th Captain Boelke had shot down his fortieth hostile aeroplane.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of staff, sent the following telegram to Captain Boelke's father:

"I am deeply moved by the death of your heroic son under such painful circumstances. I knew him well and appreciated his services highly. I send you an expression of sincerest condolences. The aviation service has lost its most successful aviator, whose memory is imperishable."

GREEK STEAMER SUNK WITHOUT ANY WARNING

Rescue Ships Warned by Submarine to Keep Off?

Such is the Report From Athens—It is Said Government Will Protest to Germany—About 200 Lives Reported Lost.

Athens, Oct. 30. (via London).—The torpedoing of the Greek steamer Angheliki on Saturday near Piraeus, with many Greeks aboard, was carried out without warning, it is stated here. This action is believed to indicate that since the capture of Constanza the German submarines have obtained a new supply of benzine, enabling them to resume operations in the Mediterranean.

Greek naval officers are particularly bitter that the attack seems to have been made within Greek territorial waters, only a few miles from Salamis, where a formidable allied fleet has been stationed since September 1.

The loss of life is now said to reach 200. The submarine, it is further stated, warned ships endeavoring to rescue the Greeks to keep off.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to Reuters from Athens says: "The Greek government will protest to Germany against the sinking of the steamer Angheliki. The Ilybe unions at Piraeus have decided to strike unless they are guaranteed against the sinking of Greek vessels."

MEXICO RAPIDLY BECOMING NORMAL

Social and Industrial Conditions Reported Improving at a Fast Rate.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT

Summary of Improvements Presented to American by Mexican Commissioner—Expected to Adjourn Next Friday.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 30.—Normal social and industrial conditions through out Mexico are rapidly being restored, according to a formal statement by General Carranza's representatives today to the American members of the American-Mexican joint commission, in session here. A summary of improvements was presented in reply to a request by the Americans to the Mexicans to give their reasons for believing that the Carranza government is growing in strength.

Another communication placed before the Americans by the Mexican commissioners was the telegram from General Aguilar, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, denying Mexico City was to be evacuated and insisting that undue importance should not be given reports that Villa forces had defeated a "small detachment" of General Oquendo's army in a "skirmish" near Chihuahua. The telegram added there were sufficient government troops at Chihuahua to overcome any Villista force.

The joint commissioners met today with Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican commission, who had not yet returned from New York. No reference to the statement issued at Washington and credited to Mr. Cabrera in which American government officials were criticized for alleged laxity in the enforcement of neutrality laws, was made at the conference. Equal official disregard of the interviews credited to General Carranza and members of his cabinet was displayed. That the conference will be continued here later than the end of the week appeared improbable today. The joint commission, it is believed, will adjourn on Friday until after the election, to reconvene at Washington.

The statement issued by the joint commission concerning improvement in conditions in Mexico said:

"In every city in Mexico, municipal elections have recently been held, so that today all Mexican municipalities are under their own elected mayors and municipal councils. In each of the states, a federal judicial system has been established and federal judges appointed. In all the states a large number of grammar schools have been created and in some states five times as many such schools are in existence today as there were a year ago.

"In the state of Yucatan alone over 2,000 public schools have been established in the past year.

"Throughout Mexico numbers of public works are being constructed—two lines of railroad, many wharves, roads, pine lines, river and harbor improvements.

"Most of all, a gradual change has been going on from the military system of government to a civil basis, excepting where there is a state of quasi-war.

"The Mexico City-Vera Cruz railroad has been turned over to its owners at their request. The government has recently had delivered to it 20 locomotives, 500 box cars and 60 passenger cars. (Continue on Page Eight.)"

RECKINRIDGE HAS NO MORE TO SAY ABOUT POSTSCRIPT

San Mateo, Cal., Oct. 30.—When Henry Breckinridge, who arrived here tonight from Del Monte, was informed that President Wilson had termed untrue the statement made by Senator Lodge regarding the Lusitania note, he said:

"Since the President has denied Senator Lodge's statement, I shall have nothing more to say about it."

SENATOR LODGE READS LETTER FROM JOHN T. L. JEFFRIES

Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 30.—Senator Lodge, in a campaign speech here tonight, read a letter from John Temple Lloyd Jeffries, of Boston, in which the writer stated that Henry Breckinridge, former assistant Secretary of War, had several times made to him remarks similar to those attributed to him by Dr. Charles H. Bailey, of Tufts College, concerning the alleged elimination by President Wilson of a weakening postscript from the "strict accountability" note to Germany.

A letter from Dr. Bailey regarding a conversation he had with Mr. Breckinridge on the subject was read by Senator Lodge at a public meeting Saturday night and the senator in his address tonight, said he presented the letter from Mr. Jeffries as additional evidence.

Letter From Jeffries.

The letter follows: "Dear Senator Lodge:—I have noted in Boston papers your remarks concerning President Wilson with a postscript to one of the so-called Lusitania notes. According to the papers, you state that the effect of the postscript was to vitiate the force of the note, or purposely to inform the imperial government that vigor displayed in earlier parts of the note was designed for Anglo-American consumption solely. According to the press accounts, this postscript was added rather surreptitiously and under star-chamber proceedings, and was withdrawn only because the few mainly members of the cabinet happened to discover its existence by luck and naturally threatened to turn the government upside down.

"I assure you, sir, I deeply regret being drawn into this affair; but I cannot sit idly by and see you called a liar when I know your statements are true. My friend, Mr. Breckinridge, several times made to me remarks similar to those reported by Professor Bailey. I cannot swear to every minute detail, for my memory is only human; but the general substance of your statement is correct to my personal knowledge. (Continue on Page Eight.)"

WILSON DECLARES STATEMENT MADE BY LODGE UNTRUE

"No Postscript or Amendment of the Lusitania Note Was Ever Written or Contemplated."

BRYAN ALSO DENIES STORY

President Asserts That No Threat of Resignation Was Ever Made by Cabinet Members.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 30.—President Wilson tonight characterized as "untrue" the statement made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, to the effect that the President had seriously considered adding a weakening postscript to his Lusitania note.

The President telegraphed to Walter Lippmann, of New York, editor of the New Republic, replying to a message from Mr. Lippmann regarding Senator Lodge's statement. The President's telegram follows:

"In reply to your telegram let me say that the statement made by Senator Lodge is untrue. No postscript or amendment of the Lusitania note was ever written or contemplated by me except such changes that I myself inserted which strengthened and emphasized the protest.

"It was suggested after the note was ready for transmission that an intimation be conveyed to the German government that a proposal for arbitration would be acceptable, and one member of the cabinet and to me about it, but it was never discussed in cabinet meeting and no threat of any resignation was ever made, for the very good reason that I rejected the suggestion after giving it such consideration as I thought every proposal deserved which touched so grave a matter.

"It was inconsistent with the purpose of the note. The public is in possession of everything that was said to the German government. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

BRYAN DENIES THAT THERE IS TRUTH IN THE STORY.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30.—W. J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, denied here tonight that there was any truth in the story that a postscript had been written to the Lusitania note advising the German government that the strong language of the note should not be taken seriously and that later the postscript was withdrawn.

"I take it for granted," Mr. Bryan said, "that the President will deal with the matter as he deems wise, if indeed any attention need be paid it after Mr. Breckinridge's death."

Mr. Bryan would make no further comment except to call attention to the fact that his resignation was not tendered at the time the first Lusitania note, to which consideration was attached, was written but at the time the second note was written, which was nearly a month later.

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